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Quadrennial reports, 1994-1997/1995-1998, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. European League for Economic Cooperation

(Special consultative status granted 1971)

The European League for Economic Cooperation, a non-political organization with scientific aims, operates through a secretariat general in Brussels and various national committees. The League is currently represented in 19 countries.

In its strategy, the League prioritizes analytical work and seeks to gain influence in various sectors, where it is represented by specialized commissions, the principal ones being the monetary (including fiscal coordination), economic and social, enlargement, the Mediterranean zone, agriculture and transport commissions.

Ongoing activities

Twice yearly, the secretariat general calls a central council meeting of the presiding officers of the various national committees and commissions, and of potential official representatives or specialists. One meeting is held abroad, the other in Brussels.

Throughout the year, the various commissions meet at least twice a year, mainly in Brussels, or in a host country, depending on the subject matter (for example, in a former Communist country for the Enlargement Commission).

Specific activities

In September 1996, the League organized a colloquium on the theme "Europe — an ideal and a *raison d'être*. Towards a more informed and motivated citizenry".

Since 1997, the League has sought to revive the Polish and Hungarian Committees which have been undergoing upheaval as a result of the political transformations in these countries.

In 1997, preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the European movement were organized by working groups established for the purpose, with representatives from trade unions, business, banking, academia and the Fourth World.

Sympathies

In recent years, the League has focused on studying more specific aspects of sectors of interest to the organization.

Since 1997, in the consideration of candidate countries for enlargement, the League has attempted to maintain a balance between ex-Communist and Mediterranean rim countries that are not members of the European Union. To that end, in June 1997, the president of the Mediterranean Commission, which is a member of the European Parliament, had convened a colloquium in Barcelona to discuss a range of issues relating to the future integration of a number of countries in the region. The first session focused on the countries of the Maghreb.

Significantly, apart from addressing internal economic and financial issues affecting the European Union, in accordance with its mandate, the League deals on a regular basis with the interface between those issues and social and human rights questions, as well as issues of equality and racism in various countries, including those outside the community.

2. Global Fund for Women

(Special consultative status granted 1995)

Introductory statement

The aim and purpose of the Global Fund for Women (GFW) are to provide funds to seed, strengthen and link groups that are committed to women's well-being and that work for their full participation in society; to encourage increased support for women's programmes globally; and to provide leadership in promoting a greater understanding of the importance of supporting women's full participation internationally. The Fund envisions a just and democratic world, where women and men can participate equally in all aspects of social, political, and economic life. It is part of a global women's movement that is rooted in a commitment to justice and an appreciation of the value of women's experience.

The challenges that women face vary widely across communities, cultures, religious traditions and countries. It is the GFW's belief that women themselves know best how to determine their needs and propose solutions for lasting change.

Since the Fund's inception in 1987, 1,853 grants totalling $12.7 million have been given to 1,246 women's groups in 148 countries and territories. In fiscal year 1998-1999, 347 grants, totalling over $3.1 million, have gone to 284 women's groups in 93 countries.

GFW has experienced a three-fold increase in both funds received and grants awarded during the past four years. This had been due in large part to the generous contributions of United States and European foundations (both public and private), as well as several thousand individual donors. In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1999, foundations provided 64 per cent of the Fund's income, corporations provided 3 per cent, multilateral organizations provided 4 per cent, individuals provided 24 per cent, and the balance of 5 per cent came from miscellaneous sources.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

In September 1995, the Fund President attended the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing. In addition, seven of the Fund staff attended the NGO Forum, in Huairou, where they conducted workshops on women, money and empowerment in several languages.

In April/May 1998 Fund President and one staff member and one Board member attended the conference hosted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the World Bank, "African Women in Development: Investing in Our Future", held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In 1998 the GFW President was invited to be a member of the Committee on Women and Development (ECA), and attended a meeting of that Committee in April 1999, at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

The GFW Director of Programs attended UNIFEM/NOVIB Donor Round Table in New York in October 1998, "Building Women's Leadership for the 21st Century".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

GFW worked in collaboration with UNIFEM to direct funds towards women in need in the Balkans.

Other recent activities

The Global Fund for Women's overarching interest is in women's human rights; since its creation, it has supported numerous groups whose purposes have been to publicize and work towards the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). GFW has also supported groups working towards the full implementation of the Declaration made at the International Conference on Population and Development and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the GFW has sponsored participation by women at various international meetings.

The GFW President met with senior officials of the United Nations Foundation in Washington, D.C., in October 1998 to review joint action and learning with the small grants fund managed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. She will attend a one-day meeting on 26 October 1999 in New York for senior foundation and philanthropic executives from across the United States and senior United Nations officials. The meeting will focus on development, security, humanitarian issues, and other urgent issues.

3. Inclusion International

(Special consultative status granted 1975)

Aims and purpose

Inclusion International (formerly International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap (ILSMH)) is a worldwide federation of not-for-profit parent organizations, working to better the lives of 60 million persons with intellectual disability and their families. Its main objectives are to promote United Nations human rights instruments on behalf of persons with intellectual disability; encourage the creation of new societies composed of parents, friends and persons with intellectual disability themselves; to disseminate helpful information through publications and the organization of symposia, conferences and world congresses; to develop greater awareness of persons with intellectual disability and their inclusion in all aspects of day-to-day life.

As of 1998, Inclusion International represented 188 member organizations in 115 countries in all the regions of the world.

Participation in the work of the Council and cooperation with other United Nations bodies

As in previous years, ILSMH pursued its collaboration with the United Nations, with various United Nations-related agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, thus: Economic and Social Council (consultative status since 1975); UNESCO (consultative status, category B, since July 1972); ILO (special list since 1971); WHO (consultative status since 1969); UNICEF (consultative status since 1981); Council of Europe (consultative status since 1974).

Throughout the period 1995-1998, the organization attended numerous meetings organized by these bodies. The period was marked in particular by:

(a) Strong contributions as official observer to the meetings of UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee, reflected by four documents responding to the draft proposals of the International Bioethics Committee (September 1995, January 1996, August 1996, April 1997);

(b) A strong contribution to the principle of "Education for all" defended by UNESCO as evidenced by publication of six issues of *Getting There* and subsequent dissemination by UNESCO of the collated document "Journey to Inclusive Schools";

(c) Significant contributions to the work of the ILO: participation in the first consultative meeting with disability non-governmental organizations (21-22 November 1997), support for ratification of Convention No. 159 on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (including employment of persons with disabilities in ordinary work settings), support for ratification of Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, and collaboration with the GLADNET web site;

(d) Growing collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights: active participation in the first consultative meeting with disability non-governmental organizations (beginning 31 March 1998);

(e) Participation in the proceedings of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: representation, written contribution and public statements at the public hearing of the Committee on the rights of children with disabilities, at Geneva, in October 1997.

(f) Growing collaboration with the World Health Organization: technical advice in the drafting of a policy paper on disability (a first for WHO) and participation in a working group on health ageing for persons with intellectual disability;

(g) Committed participation in the activities of the Panel of Experts of the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, whose mandate was renewed for another three years;

(h) Direct participation in and organization of numerous symposia and conferences concerning human rights for persons with intellectual disability, in Sri Lanka, Poland, China, Santiago de Chile, Czech Republic, Kenya, Romania, Bulgaria, South Africa, India, Portugal, Hungary, Lebanon etc.

(i) Active participation in United Nations-related conferences, such as the International Symposium on Issues of Women with Disabilities, as part of the NGO Forum and Fourth World Conference on Women, and the September 1997 meeting between members of the Inclusion International Council and representatives of WHO and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, at the International Disability Centre in Ferney-Voltaire.

1998: a special year

In the course of its move from Brussels (Belgium) to Ferney-Voltaire (France), Inclusion International increased its level of involvement in the United Nations and United Nations-related agencies.

Inclusion International delegates participated in a number of meetings of the Commission on Social Development, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank, UNDP, Council of Europe, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and ILO. Inclusion International representatives contributed their expertise as trainers in the seminar on disability issues organized by the World Bank's Human Development Department. Inclusion International participated in the meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, when disability issues were put on the permanent agenda, and Inclusion International contributed substantially to the ILO's International Labour Conference in June 1998.

Victor Wahlström, Inclusion International's United Nations and Human Rights Coordinator and permanent member of the United Nations Panel of Experts, obtained

funding from the Swedish National Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability and the Swedish Organization of Disabled Persons International Aid Association to develop actions on the United Nations Standard Rules, beginning in July 1998. He quickly initiated actions in a number of developing countries, in collaboration with the Swedish Government.

Publications

Besides its periodicals, Inclusion International published the following:

How can Persons with Mental Handicap Benefit from International Human Rights Instruments (1996); *Beliefs, Values and Principles of Self-Advocacy* (1996); *50 Years of Human Rights* (1998); "The journey to inclusive schools" (document used extensively by UNESCO); four issues of *The Way Forward*; a report on the ageing of persons with intellectual disability, "Extended lives, extended opportunities"; "Discrimination by love", a report concerning over-protection and conflicts of interest within families of persons with intellectual disability; a video and manual, *My Rights*, on parent empowerment; and *Are Disabled People Included?*, on human rights violations.

4. International Council of Environmental Law

(Special consultative status granted 1973)

Introduction

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL) was formed in 1969 in New Delhi as a public interest organization with the goals of encouraging advice and assistance through its network and of fostering the exchange and dissemination of information on environmental law and policy among its elected members. The current membership comprises 352 individuals and 23 institutions. ICEL is directed by a Board of Governors (international governors and two regional governors elected by each of the 10 membership regions throughout the world). The Board elects two Executive Governors as well as individuals and institutions proposed for membership in ICEL.

As a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, ICEL has permanent representatives at United Nations offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

ICEL is a member of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and supports the IUCN Environmental Law Programme.

Information monitoring and dissemination

ICEL, in partnership with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, maintains what may be the world's most extensive collection of documents on environmental law and policy (international treaties, supranational instruments, national legislation, soft law, literature and documents of international organizations, especially in the United Nations system).

Material from all countries and in all languages is collected, in order to maintain as broad a coverage as possible. References to the documents are entered into the computerized data bank ELIS (Environmental Law Information System). ELIS is a special sectoral source for the UNEP information referral service INFOTERRA. Upon request, it also assists the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Publications

ICEL's Journal *Environmental Policy and Law* highlights current developments in international environmental law. It monitors international developments and regional and national affairs. A special section covers the activities of the United Nations system and contains reproductions of important resolutions and decisions. Twenty-four issues were published in the period considered.

ICEL prepares three loose-leaf collections, which together cover the entire spectrum of international environmental law and policy:

(a) *International Environmental Law: Multilateral Treaties*, published in cooperation with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, and amended as required in accordance with United Nations information, especially that supplied by the treaty section of the United Nations Secretariat. This compendium now comprises eight volumes, containing over 350 instruments in English, French (where applicable), German or Spanish. Supplements are published several times per year, as required;

(b) In 1992, ICEL began publication of the loose-leaf collection *International Environmental Soft Law*, which comprises mostly United Nations documents. Six supplements were published in the period in question;

(c) *Conservation in Sustainable Development*, directed by ICEL since 1995. This work is a collection of environmental policy documents and includes decisions and action plans that implement Agenda 21. Five or more supplements appear each year.

In cooperation with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, ICEL continued the publication of the bibliography *ICEL References*, which lists references to literature on environmental law and policy acquired by the ICEL library.

As a service of UNEP, in cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, ICEL produces the monthly *Environmental Notes for Parliamentarians*, a newsletter designed to provided members of parliaments around the world with brief but regular references to current developments in environmental policy, both within the United Nations system and elsewhere.

Contributions to conferences and negotiations within the United Nations system

ICEL has contributed to all United Nations General Assemblies and UNEP Governing Councils, as well as to the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development. ICEL has also been represented at meetings of the ILO, IMO, UNCTAD, ESCAP and other specialized agencies. In addition, ICEL has contributed to the Conferences of the Parties of various environmental conventions, with special attention to developments regarding the Law of the Sea. ICEL also contributed to meetings of the United Nations/ECE, especially with regard to the preparation and follow-up of the "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference at Sofia (1995) and the Task Force on Environmental Rights.

United Nations Decade of International Law

ICEL has been collaborating with the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly in implementation of the United Nations Decade of International Law. In cooperation with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, ICEL is also engaged in drafting an instrument designed to improve the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict.

Assisted by the Karl-Schmitz-Scholl Fund, ICEL has set up a special fund for legal studies in the field of trade and the environment.

Elisabeth Haub Prize

Since 1973, ICEL, together with the Free University of Brussels, has awarded the Elisabeth Haub Prize for exceptional accomplishments in the field of environmental law.

Elisabeth Haub Prize for International Diplomacy

In 1997, ICEL and Pace University (New York) established an award for exceptional accomplishments by a diplomat or international public servant in the field of international environmental law and policy.

5. International Federation of Non-Government Organisations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse

(Special consultative status granted, 1989)

Objectives

The objectives of the International Federation of Non-Government Organisations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO) are:

(a) The development of collaborative and fruitful interactions among non-governmental organizations regionally and internationally to identify the needs of service and implement diversified programmes to prevent and control drug abuse, with the ultimate goal of achieving a drug-free society;

(b) The promotion of cooperation and collaboration between governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels.

Increase in geographical membership

Membership in IFNGO has grown from 44 members in 25 countries in 1993 to 56 members from 32 countries in 1998: Australia; Bangladesh; Barbados; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Egypt; Fiji; Germany; Greece; Hong Kong Province of China; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Macao; Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Portugal; Russia; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Thailand; the United States of America and Viet Nam. (Countries underlined joined IFNGO during the period under review i.e. 1994-1998).

Increase in funding

IFNGO received funding support from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for a regional training programme on addiction rehabilitation in the Asia/Pacific region.

Affiliation to international non-governmental organizations in consultative status

On 24 April 1996, IFNGO, together with other non-governmental organizations established the International Consortium of NGOs for the Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse, now based in Fribourg, Switzerland. On 8 November 1996, IFNGO became a founding member of the Asia and Pacific NGO for Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, based in Bangkok, Thailand.

Participation in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

IFNGO regularly circulates for the information of members the tentative schedule of United Nations and UNIDO meetings. The principal officers of IFNGO were annually designated as accredited IFNGO representatives to the United Nations and United Nations regional offices. They attended the 1994 World Forum on the "Role of NGOs in demand reduction", 12-16 December 1994, Bangkok, Thailand. The past President of IFNGO, concurrently its roving ambassador, attended the second International Private Sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 24-26 April 1995. He also attended the fifth session of ESCAP in Bangkok, 24 April-1 May 1995. IFNGO affiliates attended the forty-eighth annual DPI/NGO conference, "The United Nations at the turn of the century: global issues; global actors; global responsibilities", New York, 18-20 September 1995. IFNGO representatives attended the ESCAP meeting on "Poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development", 25-27 September 1995, at Bangkok, Thailand. The President-elect of IFNGO attended the fifty-third session of ESCAP, Bangkok, 23-30 April 1997. Four IFNGO representatives attended the NGO Forum in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on "Social development in Asia and the Pacific", 8-10 September 1997. IFNGO representatives attended the fifth Asia and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development, Manila, 5-11 November 1997.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

IFNGO entered into working relations with WHO. It was upgraded on 25 November 1996 to the status of a non-governmental organization in operational relationship with UNESCO. It collaborated with UNDCP in distributing and collating 37 responses to the UNDCP/NGO fact sheet. It collaborated with the Department of Public Information (United Nations Secretariat) to compile the 1994 NGO Directory.

IFNGO collaborated with the UNDCP regional office in Bangkok and implemented the Study Tour Programme for Senior Officers from Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam to study the collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organizations in drug abuse prevention education programmes in Singapore and Malaysia, 16-26 July 1997.

Other relevant activities

Annually, the IFNGO secretariat circulated in advance the messages of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNDCP on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. IFNGO members commemorated the Day (26 June) in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. IFNGO contributed suggestions for the preparation of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be convened in the year 2000. McCallen & Bolden Associates (Singapore) listed the IFNGO Foundation on the Company's web site.

IFNGO launched its home page on the Internet. Address http://mmserve.com/drugs/ifngo. IFNGO posthumously presented an award in December 1996 to the late Ibu Tien Suharto, wife of President General Suharto of Indonesia.

IFNGO organized the following international conferences:

(a) 15th IFNGO Conference (Hong Kong, 5-9 December 1994), on the theme "GOs and NGOs in team work: Developing Practical Alternatives to Drug Abuse and Associated Risk Related Behaviour";

(b) 16th IFNGO Conference (Jakarta, 2-6 December 1996) on the theme "Governmental and Non-Government Organizations Together Empowering Society for Drug-free Human Resources";

(c) 5th ASEAN NGO Workshop (Manila, 24-27 April 1994) on the theme "Empowering the Family Towards Demand Reduction in Drug and Substance Abuse";

(d) 6th IFNGO ASEAN NGO Workshop (Bandar Seri Begawan, 1-3 December 1995) on the theme "The Inculcation of Values in Drug-abuse Prevention";

(e) 7th IFNGO ASEAN NGO Workshop (Kuala Lumpur, 1-3 July 1996) on the theme "Social and Economic Impact of Drug Abuse and Control";

(f) 8th IFNGO ASEAN NGO Workshop (Singapore, 19-21 November 1997) on the theme "Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Drug Abuse".

The Honourable Secretary and representatives of IFNGO attended the twentieth meeting of ASEAN senior officials on drugs (Bandar Seri Begawan, 19-22 September 1997). IFNGO hosted and co-organized with UNDCP and the ILO the third International Private-sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community, (Petaling Jaya, 3-6 October, 1997).

6. International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization

(Special consultative status granted, 1995)

The International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization (IMSCO) a non-governmental organization managed and operated by Africans, in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1995, was established to promote and develop major business cultural exchange programmes and centres throughout the world to eradicate global economic apartheid between the North and the South and to promote the establishment of a New International Economic Order. As a lasting non-discriminatory institution, it attempts to assist in solving humanitarian, social and economic problems.

The geographical membership of IMSCO increased by five individuals from Jamaica, 10 from Angola, two from Cameroon, 150 from Congo and 10 from South Africa during the reporting period. IMSCO adopted the policy of offering free membership to all.

Representatives of IMSCO attended the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters:

(a) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (15 January-2 February 1996);

(b) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, resumed 1995 session (29 January-2 February 1996);

(c) Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (12-23 February 1996);

(d) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, 1996 session (6-17 May 1996);

(e) Economic and Social Council, substantive session (24 June-26 July 1996);

(f) Commission on Population and Development (24-28 February 1997);

(g) Commission on the Status of Women (10-21 March 1997);

(h) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (5-16 May 1997);

(i) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, resumed 1997 session (12-16 January 1998);

(j) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (19-23 January 1998);

(k) Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (23-24 February 1998);

(l) Commission on the Status of Women (2-13 March 1998);

(m) Human Rights Committee (23 March-9 April 1998);

(n) Commission on Sustainable Development (20 April-1 May 1998);

(o) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, 1998 session (18-29 May 1998).

In 1997 IMSCO applied and was granted consultative status with UNIDO. IMSCO continues to follow UNIDO policy-making meetings and is working on possible cooperation with that organization. A representative from IMSCO attended the UNIDO Conference on Rural Micro and Small-Scale Industries in West Africa, which was held from 5 to 6 November 1997 in Dakar, Senegal.

In conformity with General Assembly resolution 52/24 of 23 January 1998, the Chairman contacted the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Executive Director of the British Museum on 27 November 1997 and 21 October 1997, respectively, asking for the return of the Rosetta Stone and other important African cultural property having a fundamental spiritual and cultural value.

In support of General Assembly resolution 50/58 of 7 March 1996, IMSCO signed a business accord with the representatives of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations in January 1997 to assist the Somali people in linking their economic development with the African-American community.

On 28 August 1995 and on 15 January 1997 the Chairman sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations suggesting possible cooperation between the United Nations and IMSCO. Thereafter, at the suggestion of the Office of the Secretary-General, the Chairman held consultations with the Director of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (OSCAL). Unfortunately, due to an uncooperative attitude in OSCAL, no further cooperation could be established. On 16 July 1998 the Chairman approached the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for collaboration. UNOPS referred the matter to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). To date IMSCO is still in the process of negotiating possible cooperation with UNDP.

On 6 July 1998 a statement by IMSCO on economic and environmental questions was circulated, in accordance with paragraphs 30 and 31 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996.

At the field level on 10 August 1997 IMSCO entered into a cooperation agreement with the 10,000-member-strong Hanke Indigenous Development Association of Zimbabwe for assisting indigenous people to develop business links with the West and obtain access to funding and the global market.

In 1997 the Chairman co-drafted and signed an accord linking 28 countries through a regional non-governmental organization, the Association congolaise d'amitié entre les peuples (ACAP) of the Republic of Congo, which extends IMSCO's outreach in Central Africa to 225 regional organizations in 10 regions, comprising a membership of 800,000 individuals. Thereafter, the Chairman co-drafted and signed an accord with the Republic

of Congo in October 1998 calling for the Government to deposit mineral resources into an IMSCO trust fund to ensure private economic and social co-development with Africans in the diaspora.

7. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association

(Special consultative status granted, 1975)

Much of the focus of the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) in 1998 was on the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. CCWG held a workshop in June on the flexible mechanisms — the clean development mechanisms, joint implementation and emissions trading. Attended by more than 70 members and invited business guests, the meeting was the latest in a series of International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) workshops and conferences over the years on the critical scientific, technical and economic aspects of global climate change. This year IPIECA speakers included international experts on the mechanisms from the international energy industry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), UNCTAD, the United States Department of Energy, International Petroleum Exchange (London) and economic consultants, Charles River Associates (United States).

The objective of the workshop was twofold: to better inform IPIECA's membership about the issues and complexities surrounding the mechanisms and to define the commonality of views held among IPIECA members. It was agreed that the workshop provided a valuable forum for the members to discuss the flexible mechanisms.

Climate change road map

In preparation for the fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), we are updating our road map to climate change, which provides a handy guide to members about the key developments related to UNFCCC. Come November, some 10 IPIECA members will be attending the fourth Conference of the Parties as observers to the United Nations intergovernmental discussions, as we have done since 1988 when the Working Group was established.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The Climate Change Working Group has continued to maintain its close relationship with the IPCC and, this year, has nominated several contributing authors for the IPCC's third assessment report. IPIECA members have attended the key IPCC meetings and workshops and provided expert review of IPCC special reports.

Oil spill preparedness and response

IPIECA is engaged in an effort to enhance the state of preparedness and response to marine oil spill incidents, in close cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The objective of the programme, known as the Global Initiative, is to simulate sustainable contingency plans in high-risk coastal locations around the world. The Global Initiative was launched in Cape Town in 1996, and was followed by similar project activities in Africa.

Technical missions provided the vehicle for many of the Global Initiative achievements in 1997 and 1998. They brought local governments and industry and those responsible for oil spills in their individual countries together with an international team of spill-response experts from both IMO and IPIECA.

Since October 1997 three missions in Africa have been organized: Angola, Mozambique and Namibia. These resulted in national oil spill planning committees to drive the contingency planning process; national contingency plans; and steps towards the ratification of the relevant IMO international conventions (namely, related to preparedness and compensations).

IPIECA and IMO co-organized workshops in Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania, involving governmental and academic institutions and industry, aimed at helping local governments create maps for their countries identifying environmentally sensitive regions that would be at particular risk in case of a marine spill. As a result of these workshops, Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania each reached agreement on their individual map scales, formats, maps symbols, sensitivity indexes, and the environmental resources that should be featured on the maps. Ghana subsequently developed provisional/interim maps for the whole of its seacoast and most of its Lake Volta coast; and the United Republic of Tanzania developed its first provisional sensitivity map for the Dar es Salaam area using a standardized geographical information system (GIS).

Additionally, in 1998 IPIECA provided industry support to run regional training courses for governmental and industry representatives on oil spill preparedness and response. The courses held in South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, trained representatives from 11 African countries in this important issue.

IPIECA is involved with the World Bank and IMO in joint oil spill contingency planning for the island countries of the western Indian Ocean including Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Biodiversity

IPIECA continues to sponsor the Biodiversity Map Library at the World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge. The Library, a valuable tool in biodiversity management, highlights key areas of high biodiversity essential in oil spill preparedness and response and more broadly for oil companies in environmental management.

IPIECA was one of the few industry non-governmental organizations to attend the fourth Convention of the Parties for the Convention on Biological Diversity in Bratislava in 1998, and will continue to monitor the Convention for its members.

IPIECA Urban Air Quality Management Project

In 1998 IPIECA's Urban Air Quality Management Programme continued to further its goals to:

(a) Share the worldwide petroleum industry's experience in developing realistic and effective approaches to air-quality control with those stakeholders involved in devising similar programmes for the developing world's growing urban populations;

(b) Help policy makers formulate decisions about air-quality management that are based on sound science, consider all sources of pollution, and incorporate the cost factors and emissions reduction potential of any chosen emission-control measures.

The Working Group this year concentrated on the completion and distribution of the IPIECA Urban Air Quality Management toolkit. This computerized model is a way of

communicating a structured, step-by-step approach to urban air-quality management. It enables the user to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of a selection of possible emission-control options for a given region. The toolkit was completed in early 1998 and is now being evaluated by IPIECA member companies and the local petroleum industry in Latin America and South-East Asian project regions.

In 1997 IPIECA agreed to work with ARPEL, the Latin American Petroleum Association, on air-quality issues. Since then, it has continued to be a major contributor to ARPEL's ongoing air-quality management programme in Latin America, which is carried out in cooperation with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

IPIECA carried out a training workshop on the toolkit in Peru in March 1998 and conducted another training course for four other ARPEL member companies in May. The toolkit and the concept behind its development were presented to the Venezuelan Interministerial Committee for Urban Air Quality Management in Caracas. More recently, IPIECA represented the ARPEL/CIDA seminar on fuel and vehicle technologies in Colombia. The IPIECA strategic overview on air-quality management will form part of the final piece of work carried out during this joint cooperative effort, which will be completed during 1999.

The IPIECA approach was also presented in Cairo at the seminar of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Countries, "Oil Business and Environmental Protection".

8. Lawyers Committee for Human Rights

(Special consultative status granted, 1991)

Introduction

In the period under review, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights made active use of the rights and privileges granted to it through its special consultative status, particularly at meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Working Group on Human Rights Defenders, the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court ("ICC"), and the United Nations treaty bodies.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Since 1978, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights has worked to promote and protect fundamental human rights. Its work is impartial, holding each Government to the standards affirmed in the International Bill of Rights. Its programmes focus on the building of the legal institutions and structures that will guarantee human rights in the long term. Strengthening independent human rights advocacy at the local level is a key feature of its work. The Lawyers Committee conducts fact-finding missions and publishes reports which serve as a starting point for sustained follow-up work in three areas: with locally based human rights lawyers and activists; with policy makers involved in formulating United States foreign policy; and with international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and the World Bank. The Committee provides pro bono legal representation to indigent refugees in the United States in flight from political persecution.

Participation in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies

In the period 1995-1998, the Lawyers Committee attended the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and submitted a number of written and oral statements under agenda items related to the administration of justice, human rights violations worldwide, and the protection of human rights defenders. On a regular basis, the Lawyers Committee provided information to the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and several country-specific special rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts. These submissions included general information on human rights situations and national legal systems, as well as specific cases of human rights violations against human rights lawyers and activists (mainly through the Committee's lawyer network). The Lawyers Committee representative participated in the annual drafting sessions of the Working Group on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, where she advocated the speedy completion of strong and effective declaration on human rights defenders. In preparation of these sessions, the Lawyers Committee published various briefing papers aimed at informing local and national non-governmental organizations on the key unresolved issues in the draft declaration. Following the adoption of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in December 1998, the Lawyers Committee published "Protecting human rights defenders: an analysis of the recently adopted Declaration on human rights defenders", which included a variety of recommendations to Governments, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system regarding the implementation of the Declaration. The briefing paper was widely circulated among United Nations missions in New York and Geneva, national and international non-governmental organizations, and United Nations staff and experts.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Lawyers Committee regularly cooperated with a wide range of other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, including the United Nations treaty bodies, the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, the World Bank and United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The Lawyers Committee submitted information to the United Nations treaty bodies on human rights situations in countries under review — in particular, to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Committee against Torture. This included the submission of a number of detailed reports commenting on state compliance reports and the holding of oral briefings for the independent experts. On various occasions, the Lawyers Committee provided technical advice and assistance to local and national non-governmental organizations on their cooperation with the treaty bodies. In 1996, the Lawyers Committee produced an educational video on the work of the Human Rights Committee, based on interviews with individual members. The video, aimed at informing non-governmental organizations about the possibilities for cooperation with the Human Rights Committee, has been used by various academic institutions and United Nations field offices to promote the work of the Human Rights Committee. The Lawyers Committee has complemented the video by the "NGO guide to the Human Rights Committee". Finally, in order to advocate strengthening of the overall treaty body system, a representative of the Lawyers Committee

participated in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions of the Meeting of Chairpersons of Treaty Bodies and submitted written and oral statements relevant to the Meetings' agenda.

The Lawyers Committee actively contributed to the establishment of the International Criminal Court. In the period under review, representatives of the Lawyers Committee participated in the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Preparatory Committee on the establishment of the Court. The Lawyers Committee submitted substantial briefing papers to the meetings and provided legal advice to governmental delegations. Five Lawyers Committee staff members, as well as its Chairman and Executive Director, participated in the 1998 Conference on the establishment of the Court, at which the Lawyers Committee actively lobbied for an independent, effective and fair court. In addition to the submission of briefing papers to all participants, representatives of the Lawyers Committee regularly briefed governmental delegates on key outstanding issues.

In its discussions with the World Bank, the Lawyers Committee sought to emphasize the relevance of international human rights law, including United Nations human rights treaties, to the achievement of the Bank's aims and objectives. The Lawyers Committee released various reports that examined the consideration by the World Bank of human rights concerns, and emphasized in particular the recognition that the Bank had given to the relevance of "good governance" and "participation" to the effectiveness of development activities. The Lawyers Committee also reported upon the effects of human rights violations on the success of Bank-supported development projects, and wrote a critique on the World Bank's *Handbook on NGOs*.

The Lawyers Committee published various reports evaluating the human rights components of the United Nations peacekeeping missions in Haiti and El Salvador, in the belief that valuable lessons could be learned by carefully studying and analysing concrete examples. The studies were conceived in part as a means of creating an "institutional memory" within the United Nations that would enhance the design and performance of subsequent human rights monitoring missions.

Other relevant activities

The Lawyers Committee regularly consulted United Nations Secretariat staff on substantial issues of concern. They included cooperation with staff at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Departments of Political and Legal Affairs in New York, the Office of the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

9. International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations

(Special consultative status granted 1951)

Purposes of the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UATI)

The main objectives of UATI are:

(a) To identify, promote and coordinate activities on subjects of common interest to its member associations;

(b) To strengthen relations with organizations connected to the United Nations system.

UATI is well suited to the study of multidisciplinary issues of general interest by virtue of the significant technical potential of its members.

UATI provides an opportunity for meetings and exchanges between associations of scientists, engineers and industrialists.

Developments in the administrative field

(a) In 1994, at the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council for Engineering and Technology (ICET) was established to serve as the apex non-governmental organization. The founding members were the World Federation of Engineering Organizations and UATI.

(b) The World Congress of Engineering Educators and Industry Leaders was held in July 1996 at UNESCO in Paris, as part of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of UNESCO. Sixty-four countries were represented, with more than 300 papers submitted and some 400 participants.

The general recommendations of the Congress may be grouped under three headings:

(a) Training of engineers with closer collaboration between universities, research and industry;

(b) Ways and means to be developed or put into practice in order to improve the quality and universality of such training;

(c) The role assigned to the various players and educators in the context of a renewed vision for training engineers to fulfil their technical, economic and social responsibilities.

General activities in the period 1994-1997

(a) Launching of activities by means of committees (communication, terminology, etc.);

(b) Study of interdisciplinary fields by means of thematic groups (clubs), in order to identify activities meriting the establishment of committees;

(c) Rapprochement with the Commission of the European Communities, with a view to creating partnerships on projects initiated by UATI;

(d) Development of projects for improving living conditions in developing countries;

(e) Elaboration of a draft programme of activities (framework agreement) integrated with UNESCO priorities for the period 1998-2001, in particular under the following headings: the training and status of the engineer; reviving the sub-Saharan zone; costal zones and small islands; statistical studies; the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; the Development Institute; world heritage protection; the contribution of engineers to the culture of peace.

UATI was also involved in several activities (roving seminars) in the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

10. World Federalist Movement

(Special consultative status granted, 1970)

Aims and purposes

The World Federalist Movement (WFM) is an international membership organization founded in 1947. In its statement of purpose, the essence of world federalism is described as follows: "World federalism seeks to invest legal and political authority in world institutions to deal with problems which can only be treated at the global level, while affirming the sovereignty of the nation-State in matters which are essentially internal."

The Movement's current programme areas are:

(a) Global environmental protection and sustainable development;

(b) Peace and security;

(c) Democratization of the United Nations and United Nations reform;

(d) Strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights.

To strengthen WFM and other organizations' programme efforts at the United Nations, the Executive Director of the Movement founded or co-founded the following coalitions of non-governmental organizations: NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court; International NGO Task Force on Legal and Institutional Matters; the Hague Appeal for Peace 1999; and NGO Working Group on Security Council Reform.

In the period 1994-1997, new associated and member organizations joined WFM from Brazil, Dominican Republic and Nepal. In 1996, the membership of the Movement increased significantly when the 11,000 members of the Young European Federalists joined.

The funding of the World Federalist Movement has substantially changed since 1995. Before 1995, WFM was mostly funded by its international membership through dues and donations. Since 1995, funding has tripled, and grants have been received from the European Union, Governments and private foundations. A large portion of this additional funding was raised for the participation of non-governmental organization representatives from lesser developed countries at United Nations meetings.

Participation in the work of the Council

Representatives of the World Federalist Movement attended the United Nations summits held on social development (Copenhagen), population (Cairo), women (Beijing) and human settlements (Istanbul).

In June 1997, WFM, on behalf of the International NGO Task Force on Legal and Institutional Matters, produced a 60-page survey on the Commission on Sustainable Development for the special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21. The survey included many governmental representatives, United Nations officials and staff, and non-governmental organizations. On the first day of the special session, together with Globe and EarthAction, WFM organized an NGO plenary held at the United Nations.

From 1994 through 1996, WFM's Executive Director, as convenor of the NGO Task Force, widely disseminated information on the Council review of NGO arrangements by means of fax and computer conferences. On various occasions, WFM's Executive Director

made oral statements on this topic to meetings organized by the United Nations Secretariat and Governments.

Involvement with regard to the General Assembly

Since 1995, WFM functions as the secretariat of the NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court (CICC), and WFM's Executive Director serves as the Coalition's convenor. The CICC advocates a just and effective Court and promotes education and awareness regarding the ICC negotiations. WFM's Executive Director facilitates meetings between the Coalition and representatives of Governments and United Nations officials. WFM produces the Coalition's newsletter and maintains the CICC web site.

Since 1989, WFM has contributed written statements to the Sixth Committee in relation to the United Nations Decade of International Law. WFM serves as the New York secretariat of the NGO Coalition for the Hague Appeal for Peace 1999. The Appeal is part of the "Friends of 1999", which consists of 30 States from all regions of the world, the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Friends of 1999 are working on a programme of action dedicated to the centennial of the first international peace conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law.

In decision 1996/297 the Council called on the General Assembly to examine the participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the work of the United Nations. WFM staff, on behalf of the NGO Task Force, produced and disseminated background information materials and updates to non-governmental organizations worldwide on the issue of NGO access at the United Nations. WFM's Executive Director worked closely with the General Assembly President and others in relation to the informal open-ended consultation on the issue.

World Federalist organizations, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, and the Global Policy Forum, joined by the Conference of NGOs and the DPI/NGO Executive Committee, organized candlelight vigils in 1996 and 1997 to protest the United Nations financial crisis. The vigil activities took place in 17 countries. A press conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, sponsored by the United Nations Secretariat Department of Public Information. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan sent a message to the vigil.

Through computer conferences and newsletters, WFM disseminated information worldwide on, *inter alia*, Agenda for Peace, United Nations reform and Agenda 21. The WFM Executive Director was invited to contribute to the United Nations reform proposals.

In 1997, WFM celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and was proud to receive congratulatory messages from Secretary-General Kofi Annan and former Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

11. World Federation of Trade Unions

(Special consultative status granted, 1946)

Aims and purposes

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has as its aim the promotion of united action by trade unions for the economic and social demands of working people, and, in particular, for the right to full employment and the guarantee of this right; for full and

adequate social security; for training, education and culture for all workers; for the protection of the working environment, effective measures to maintain and promote ecological standards and sustainable development; for the achievement of social, economic and political democracy, the defence of development of workers' and trade unions' rights; respect for human rights; and end to the arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons and progressive arms reduction, leading to general and complete disarmament.

WFTU has regional offices in New Delhi, Damascus, Dakar and Havana. It has permanent representatives accredited to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, and to FAO in Rome.

The thirteenth World Trade Union Congress, convened by the WFTU and held in 1994 at Damascus, was attended by 418 delegates from 160 national, local, regional and international trade union organizations, representing more than 300 million workers from every continent.

The thirteenth Congress approved new requests for the affiliation of trade union centres from Pakistan, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Czech Republic, Sudan and Nepal, and declared that WFTU had 130 million members, affiliated or associated, from 129 countries.

Since then, the Presidential Council of WFTU has approved the affiliation of trade union centres from Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Togo, Nepal, and Poland.

Participation in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

During the period 1994-1997, WFTU delegations have participated in sessions of the Council and in meetings organized by the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO and other specialized agencies, and in various meetings convened by the regional commissions. WFTU and its affiliates participated in the following United Nations conferences: the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995); the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995); Habitat II (Istanbul, 1996); and the World Food Summit (Rome, 1996).

WFTU was actively involved in the NGO programmes organized in parallel with these conferences — e.g., the Trade Union Forum, in Copenhagen, sponsored by all international and regional trade union organizations; the Trade Union Forums in Beijing and Istanbul; and the NGO Conference in Rome, held at the time of the World Food Summit (1996).

WFTU and its affiliates, in their publications and information activities, have highlighted the results of these summits. The current priorities of WFTU and its affiliates include a sustained campaign calling for the implementation of the decisions of these United Nations-sponsored summits on major global problems.

The 50th anniversary of WFTU was observed in October 1995. The then United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, sent a message to WFTU on that occasion, expressing his admiration and best wishes.

On 6-8 August 1997, the International Meeting of Workers Against Neo-Liberal Globalisation was held in Havana, Cuba, convened by the Cuban Workers' Centre (CTC) with the cooperation of WFTU. Over 1,300 trade union leaders from more than 300 unions, as well as representatives of political, social, intellectual and academic organizations from 61 countries, participated in the International Meeting.

During the reporting period, WFTU has organized 160 regional and subregional educational and topical seminars, with the cooperation of and grants from the ILO.

The WFTU's publications and information materials are circulated in five languages — English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic — and they extensively cover the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. They are also sent to the trade unions in all continents by e-mail.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

During the period under review, WFTU has submitted a number of memoranda to United Nations-sponsored conferences and has addressed a large number of communications to the United Nations Secretariat as well as the secretariat of the ILO and other specialized agencies.

Regular meetings were held, during the period under review, with the ILO, UNCTAD, FAO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies to examine ways of further strengthening cooperation.

In the framework of United Nations/NGO cooperation, WFTU has been an active member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO). It participates in the various NGO committees — e.g., on development, disarmament, human rights, environment etc. WFTU was elected in 1997 as a member of the Board of CONGO for the period 1997-2000.